

THE EARLIEST DUBLIN
PRINTERS AND THE COMPANY
OF STATIONERS OF LONDON.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
MARCH 16, 1903.

BY
E. R. McC. DIX.

LONDON:
REPRINTED BY BLADES, EAST & BLADES, FROM
THE SOCIETY'S *TRANSACTIONS*.

—
1904.

List of the Society's Publications.



THE BOOKS printed by the Bibliographical Society can only be supplied to its own members, but new members may purchase the publications of previous years, and members who have lost or damaged any of their books can obtain a second copy at the prices named. But where an asterisk is prefixed, the books can only be supplied in sets, and in no case can more than one duplicate copy of any book be supplied to the same member. Subject to this condition purchase for presentation is also allowed, but the Council retains the right of refusing any application, without necessarily assigning a reason.

A few extra copies have been struck off of Mr. Reed's "List of Books and Papers on Printers and Printing" (*Transactions*, Vol. 3), and of Mr. Gray's "William Pickering" (*Transactions*, Vol. 4). Price, in each case, 2s. 6d. Extra copies of individual papers have also been printed for presentation to their authors, and, in the case of Mr. Hyett's "Rules for County Bibliographies," for gratuitous distribution. But neither these extra copies, nor the *News Sheets*—everything of interest in which is reprinted in the *Transactions*—are reckoned as necessary to a complete set of the Society's Publications.

FIRST SERIES.

[*Sm. 4to. Grey wrappers. Printed by Blades, East & Blades.*]

Transactions of the Bibliographical Society. Vols. I–VII. *London: Printed for the Society, etc.* 1893–1903.

With the exception of Volume IV, each volume was issued in two sections. The first section of Vol. I was called "Parts 1 and 2," the second section, "Part 3." In other volumes the sections were called Part I, Part II, respectively on the wrapper, and Part I had also a temporary title-page, while that to Part II covered the whole volume. In Volume VI the title-page to Part II was inadvertently made to refer to that Part only instead of to the whole volume, and an additional title-page was afterwards sent out. Volumes I and II are sold only in complete sets. Prices:—Volume I, Part III, 3s. 6d.; Volume III, Part I, 7s.; Part II, 3s. 6d.; Volume IV, 10s. 6d.; Volume V, Part I, 6s., Part II, 4s. 6d.; Volume VI, Part I, 5s. 6d., Part II, 5s.; Vol. VII, 10s. 6d.

[*Temporary title.*] Hand-Lists of English Printers, 1501–1556. Part I. Wynkyn de

Worde, Julian Notary, R. & W. Faques, John Skot. By E. Gordon Duff. *London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society, by Blades, East & Blades, September, 1895.* [4s.]

[*Temporary title.*] Hand-Lists of English Printers, 1501–1556. Part II. R. Pynson, R. Copland, J. Rastell, P. Treveris, R. Bankes, L. Andrewe, W. Rastell, T. Godfray, J. Byddell. By E. Gordon Duff, H. R. Plomer, R. Proctor. *London: Printed, etc., December, 1896.* [4s.]

Robert Wyer, Printer and Bookseller. A paper read before the Bibliographical Society, January 21st, 1895. By Henry R. Plomer. *London: Printed, etc., August, 1897.* [3s.]

A Classified Index to the Serapeum. By R. Proctor. *London: Printed, etc., November, 1897.* [5s.]

An Index to Dibdin's Edition of the Typographical Antiquities first compiled by Joseph Ames, with some references to the intermediate edition by William Herbert. Printed from a copy in the Library of Sion College. *London: Printed, etc., December, 1899.* [3s. 6d.]

A List of English Plays, written before 1643, and printed before 1700. By W. W. Greg. *London: Printed, etc., March, 1900, for 1899.* [5s.]

(*List continued on page 3 of wrapper.*)


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THE EARLIEST DUBLIN PRINTERS
AND THE
COMPANY OF STATIONERS OF LONDON.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

Read 16th March, 1903.

T cannot but be a matter of interest to all students of Irish Bibliography to ascertain what connection, if any, the earliest Dublin printers had with the Company of Stationers of London. The publication by Mr. Arber of his well-known and invaluable work, reproducing the Registers of the Company of Stationers, from 1554 to 1640 (the only public source of information on the point), revealed the fact that a few of the Dublin printed books (seven in all) appear in the Register after 1628, such as Usher's *Immanuel* (1638),¹ but only a few, and this seems to indicate that to a certain extent independence of the Company was exercised by the Dublin printers, and possibly that it was only where a portion of an edition of a work was intended for the London market that it was entered in the Register.

(1) The others are: Usher's *Answers to an Irish Challenge* (1629); *Achitophell* (1629); *Irish Articles of Religion* (1629); *The 6th Book of the Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia* (1629); *Harris's Grammar* (1630); and *Corbett's Ungirding of the Scottish Armour* (1639). This was the period when the Company (or Society) of Stationers were the Government Printers.

In the second place we learn from Mr. Arber that only two of the four known Dublin printers of that period, viz., Humphrey Powell and William Bladen, were either members of the Company or connected with it in some way, their names appearing either in the Charters or Registers of the Company.

William Kearney, the second known Dublin printer, was not a member of the Company, but a book printed by him in London, 1590, was entered in the Register (Vol. II, p. 555).

The other known Dublin printer of that period, John Frankton, had no connection whatever with the Company of Stationers. His name does not appear even once in any way in the Registers, nor do any of the works printed by him. Frankton was specially appointed in July, 1604, King's Printer in Ireland for life, with a fee of £8 sterling, in addition to which he was paid for printing proclamations, etc. Sir John T. Gilbert (an eminent authority) in his second Bibliographical paper read before the Royal Irish Academy stated that "under patent from the Crown . . . the King's Printer for Ireland possessed a monopoly of printing, bookbinding and book-selling in Ireland with authority to exact heavy penalties from any persons who infringed his rights." If this was so, we can quite understand how independent Frankton was of the London Company of Stationers and their efforts (ultimately crowned with success) to occupy his position. The Letters Patent confirming the appointment of Frankton as King's Printer are given as dated in October, 1604. Frankton appears to have started about the year 1600, or, perhaps, a little earlier, and to have worked independently until about the year 1618, when, or some short time later, he sold his rights to Felix Kingston, Mathew Lowndes, and Bartholomew Downes at a high rate, as is alleged in their Petition made in October, 1628. The last extant imprint bearing Frankton's name is dated 1617. The first bearing that of the Company (or Society) of Stationers is 1620, and there is one imprint apparently in the intervening link, viz., 1619. It is "Typis Deputatorum J. Francktoni &c."

A Grant of the office of Printer General for Ireland was made in May, 1618, to these three printers, all of whom were members of the Company of

Stationers, and recommended by the Company. The Grant to them was made for twenty-one years after the expiration or other avoidance of Frankton's Patent, and was not to be in anywise repugnant to any Grant made to Robert Barker, H.M.'s Printer in England, or to Bonham Norton or any other. The date of Frankton's death is not known, but probably it occurred in 1619 or 1620. It does not appear, however, that Kingston, Lownes, or Downes, themselves came over to Ireland. They may have done so, certainly, but it is not on record. It is more probable, indeed, that they had merely an agent or factor in Dublin from time to time. In Mr. Arber's work, Vol. IV, pp. xlvii and xlviii, it is stated that they paid a factor £100 per annum and £10 for an apprentice and allowance for a journeyman, but the business was not a fruitful one. The last of such factors was almost certainly William Bladen, for we also gather from Mr. Arber's work, Vol. IV, p. 36, that William Bladen, about the year 1641, acquired all the interest of the Company of Stationers in their Irish Stock and Patent, but bound himself to print only "what they list of their privilege," and we further notice that from 1642 (inclusive) onwards, William Bladen's name appears alone as Printer, and that of the Society of Stationers ceases. Whilst, apparently, a member of the Company of Stationers up to about the year 1638, Bladen seems to have ceased being a member of it, or having connection with it, three or four years before he proceeded to print for himself alone in Dublin (which was in 1642), as his name does not appear in Mr. Arber's work after that year (1638). If we might take the assignment to Brewster of his estate in several works as an indication of Bladen's leaving London, then he came over to Dublin not later than 1627. Further, from the Dublin Municipal Records, edited by Sir J. T. Gilbert, we learn that William Bladen, Stationer, was admitted to the franchise about January, 1631, by special grace and on payment of £10 English. It is probable that he had been a year or two in Dublin before being made a Freeman. William Bladen filled positions of importance in Dublin from time to time. He was elected Sheriff in 1637, was made an Alderman in 1642, and was twice Auditor, viz., in 1648 and

1649. He actively aided the Parliamentary Party, having previously, however, been the Royal Printer. He died in 1663, and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court at Dublin.

It may here, perhaps, be mentioned, whatever signification (if any) it may have, that, whilst at first the imprint of Dublin books after the year 1620 generally bears the name of the Company of Stationers, this form gradually ceased, and from 1633 up to the time when Bladen began to print in his own name (1642), there always appears the imprint of the Society of Stationers, whereas in London the term was almost always Company of Stationers to a very late period.

It would seem then at most that the control of the Company over Dublin printing was uncertain and irregularly exercised. Their Irish stock was apparently kept separately. As Mr. Arber's transcript of the Registers ceases at 1640, I have no means of tracing the connection further. Independent research in the original Registers after that date might reveal some interesting information. As, however, the "Irish Stock" was sold to Bladen it is probable that all further connection of a direct kind entirely ceased. In Vol. V, at p. xlviii, of Mr. Arber's work, it is noted that in 1661 the Company determined to have no cognizance of Irish affairs.

I should have mentioned, however, that the Company of Stationers at one time claimed the exclusive right to print Bibles and Testaments in Ireland and Scotland, as well as in England, and certainly there is no trace whatever of any attempt, even in Dublin, to print Bibles or Testaments prior to 1699. In fact, the earliest extant Bible printed in Ireland bears date 1714. There are believed, or alleged, to have been earlier editions, but no copy exists or can be traced, as far as is at present known. The King's Printer in Dublin, however, whether a member of the Society of Stationers or not, appears to have had the privilege specially conferred on him of printing Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, Statutes, etc., as far as Ireland was concerned, yet apparently all Bibles and Testaments were supplied to Ireland from London. To this extent the claim of the Company of Stationers was, it would seem, upheld in practice. In this

connection it is interesting to note that in 1637 a Petition was presented by Francis Stewart, eldest son of the (then) late Earl of Bothwell, praying to be appointed King's Printer for the next fifty-one years, and charging the then occupants of this office with serious neglect of their duties. (*Vide Calendar of State Papers of Ireland*, 1633-1647, p. 150). It may have been that the Company of Stationers deliberately abstained from printing Bibles and Testaments in Ireland solely in the interest of their London business. This neglect was not so much persisted in as regards Prayer Books or editions of the Statutes, Law Reports, and other legal manuals, books of both of which classes were printed in Dublin occasionally. It is evident, however, that in this, as in other respects, Dublin was never in the same position as regards the Stationers' Company as London, and the gradual severance of all connection with the Company led in time to the complete independence of the Irish printers and the issue constantly by them of what were called "pirated" editions (even as early as 1663), until in modern times, that is after the Union, copyright was enforced by Statute.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century the King's Printer was with one exception (J. Malone, Printer to James II in 1689-90), an importation from London, and this in some measure may have been the result of the active influence of the Company with the Government of the time. During the Cromwellian period no special organisation appears to have included the Dublin stationers or printers, but some years after Charles II had resumed the Throne, viz., in 1672, we find that he granted a Charter to the Guild of St. Luke the Evangelist, which included "Stationers'" Cutlers, and Paper Stainers (or Painters). The books of this ancient Guild, or most of them, still exist in the custody of the Master Painters of Ireland, one of whose members, Mr. Charles Keatinge, read a very interesting paper based on these books before the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland about three years ago. His research showed, for the first time, that the Dublin Printers, or Stationers as they were then called, were included in this Guild, and active members of it. There is a copy of the old Charter

transcribed into one of the earlier books, and each person of those to whom the Charter was originally granted has his trade recorded. We find here only two Stationers named, but from time to time others joined the Guild, and therefore in these original records can be found the names of printers otherwise unknown, whilst those of the well-known leading printers and publishers also appear frequently. As the records are carried down well on into the eighteenth century there is here a rare and original source of information opened as to the circumstances and conditions attached to printing work in Dublin at that period, which I have dealt with separately in the following part.

PART II.

THE DUBLIN PRINTERS AND THE
GUILD OF ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST.

In Mr. Keatinge's paper, before referred to, he laid before the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland a great deal of general information in connection with the Guild of St. Luke the Evangelist. As a Master Painter himself, I believe, he was more particularly interested in such portions of the records of the Guild as dealt with the Paper Stainers (or Painters), who formed one of the three classes of the Guild, but to-night I will only quote from such portions of Mr. Keatinge's paper as relate solely to the Stationers and Printers. Also, I am indebted to a friend, who examined some of the original books of the Guild, for notes jotted down giving the names of printers, etc. The total number of books of the Guild still forthcoming make up sixteen volumes, and they cover completely the period from October, 1670, down to the year 1841.

Like all similar Guilds its principal function was to keep out intruders from the trades composing the Guild. Its members also elected three

representatives to the then Corporation of Dublin. They had, moreover, their constable, who arrested all persons guilty of breaches of their bye-laws. Mr. Keatinge was of opinion that this Guild had a more ancient existence than the records show, but admitted that their historical existence began with the Charter of Charles II, dated 4th October, 1670.

I have already mentioned that in this Charter only two Stationers are named; but in the year 1719, that is forty-nine years after the Charter was granted, there were fifty-two Stationers members of the Guild, showing a very substantial increase in one class alone of its members. Sometimes, when a member was admitted he had to make a present in the nature of a fine; for example, Andrew Crooke, a well-known printer of the time, presented a silver cup weighing 14 ozs. when he was admitted in the year 1698. I may mention here that one of the reasons stated in the Charter for which it was granted was that there had been no rules or orders laid down in the City of Dublin for the better regulation of the arts and mysteries mentioned, including that of Stationers, and that humble petition had been made for the erection of a corporation to consist of persons skilled in such arts.

The bye-laws for compelling the members of the Guild to execute skilful and honest work did not remain a dead letter, for it appears from the Minute Books that Mr. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Jacob Milner, two of the Stationers, were examined in reference to the title and preface to Cocker's *Arithmetic* having been printed and put to Hodder's *Arithmetic*, "whereby those were deceived who bought them for Cocker's *Arithmetic*," and these two printers acknowledged their error and confessed that a few, not above twenty, were sold, and they promised that what were printed should be destroyed, and that no work should in future be printed with a contrary or wrong preface. Again, in the next year, 1699, "upon information that the New Testament was lately printed by Bryan Wilson and Cornelius Carter for James Malone and Partners with very many errors throughout the impression," the Guild ordered "that the Stationers comprised in this Guild have leave to meet and advise what course or method

is fit to be taken to suppress or detect the same, and that the clerk do draw any petition or address that shall be thought fit or advisable." This latter entry is doubly interesting, first, because it is the earliest distinct statement or evidence that the New Testament was actually printed in Ireland; and in the second place, because the James Malone named would appear, in all probability, to have been the Roman Catholic Stationer who was King James II's printer in Dublin in the year 1689. If so, this version of the New Testament was probably the Douay Version, and may have merely been denounced for political and religious, rather than for trade, reasons. Presumably all copies of this New Testament were destroyed, as no extant copy is known at present.

Another of the bye-laws of the Guild enacted a penalty of ten shillings for speaking evil of or reviling the Master, and a penalty of five shillings for a similar offence against one of the Wardens. In the year 1700, Mathew Gunne, a Printer and Publisher, a member of the Guild, was fined ten shillings for reviling the Master, Mr. Robert Caddell.

An instance is to be found in the records of the efforts of the Guild to prevent any monopoly being granted. Joseph Ráy was a well-known printer in Ireland in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and he presented a most interesting Petition to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and to the Archbishop of Armagh, bearing date the 17th of April, 1685. It ran thus:—"That whereas your Petitioner is credibly informed that a Patent is passing the Broad Seal of this Kingdom of Ireland in the names of Andrew Crooke and Samuel Helsham as His Majesty's Printers General and that many clauses and privileges therein are prejudicial to your Petitioner if not relieved by your Grace, that your Petitioner is likewise credibly informed His Majesty's Printers General of England have not such clauses or privileges thereby as are contained in this Patent, viz., for the printing of Psalters, Primers, Almanacs, etc., and many school books, etc. (all which are the sole right and property of the Stationers, of which your Petitioner is a free brother), with restriction to all others for printing or binding them or any other books without their license, but which your

Petitioner humbly contends and is credibly informed to be contrary and repugnant to the Common Laws and Liberty of the subject but more particularly to your Petitioner, and that he is a free printer by his service of seven years apprenticeship thereto." What answer was given to this Petition does not appear.

In 1704 the Guild ordered a picture by Mr. Payne of Mr. Eliphah Dobson, a well-known Dublin bookseller and printer of the period, and that it should "be hanged up in the Hall."

A good deal later, viz., in 1768, there appears in the books reference to a combination amongst some of the workmen, described as Journeymen Printers, who had formed themselves into a body with the intention of injuring some of the Brethren of the Guild and intimidating the printers employed, in particular those in the service of Mr. John Exshaw, a well-known publisher. An account is also given of an assault made upon the door of William Osborne, Journeyman Printer, an old man of 68 years of age, and the oldest tradesman in his trade in Dublin, at that time engaged in the service of Mr. Exshaw, and how grievously with hangers and other weapons the men injured Osborne and his wife; and the Guild offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of his assailants.

On certain occasions the Dublin Guilds used to go in procession, and the late Sir John T. Gilbert, the well-known and eminent historian of Dublin, mentions that on one of such occasions (of an early date, no doubt) the Company of Stationers appeared in the procession with a printing press, at which printers worked on a broadsheet containing an English poem in double columns on "the Art of Printing." In the British Museum are three broadsides printed on such occasions, in 1755, 1761, and 1764. One of the poems so printed was by Mrs. Constantia Grierson.

In conclusion, I will simply give the names, taken from a few of these volumes, of some at least of the Stationers or Printers belonging to the Guild, some of whose names appear on the imprint of books and pamphlets of the time. It would seem that a few of these Stationers,

however, did not themselves print ; for example, John North is referred to several times as a Stationer, but I have never seen any work bearing his imprint. The year after each name is that in which such name *first* occurs with certainty in the volumes of the Guild. Some had, however, been printers or publishers in Dublin many years prior to their admission to the Guild.

John North - - -	1670	William Mendey - -	1692
Benjamin Tooke - -	1670	Patrick Campbell - -	1692
Joseph Howes - -	1672	Eliphah Dobson - -	1693
Thomas Sisson - -	1672	Jacob Milner (or Miller)	1693
Nicholas Barron - -	1672	John Bently- - -	1694
James Uniacke - -	1672	Cornelius Carter - -	1695
Edmund Barry - -	1672	John Brocas - -	1696
George Foster - -	1675	John Brent ¹ - -	1696
Robert Starkey - -	1675	— Tibbo (Journeyman	
William Winter - -	1676	to John Brent) - -	1699
William Norman - -	1676	Joseph Churchill (Journey-	
Samuel Helsham - -	1676	man to John Brent) -	1699
Joseph Ray - -	1676	Stephen Powell ² - -	1726
Joseph Wild (or Wilde)-	1676	James Hoey - -	1728
Thomas Glascock -	1681	George Ewing - -	1728
Andrew Crooke - -	1685	Joseph Leathly - -	1728
John Foster - -	1692	William Smith - -	1728

In August, 1736, Thomas Slater the elder was admitted to the freedom of the Guild as the first great promoter of the art of paper-making. In May, 1758, Mr. Robert Perry was admitted as a member, and he is described as a letter founder.

I have, in this second part of my paper, only in an imperfect and sketchy fashion presented to you the Guild of St. Luke the Evangelist, as far as

(1) He also printed in Cork prior to this date.

(2) N.B.—Powell's printing was first-class work, and such was Ewing's also.

its Printer Members are concerned. A far deeper and more thorough examination of the books ought to be made, and would no doubt yield more interesting and useful information about the Dublin printers and their work.

NOTE.—Since the foregoing paper has been set up in type, I have had an opportunity, through the courtesy of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, of examining their valuable collection of Proclamations printed in Ireland. Amongst these appear :

(1.) A printed form of Notice by Felix Kyngston and Thos. Downes, that as assignees of John Franckton's Patent, they had been authorised to call in all Books, Almanacs, Pamphlets printed and sold contrary to such Patent, and nominating an Attorney for the purpose of doing so.

(2.) Three Proclamations, two in 1618 and one in 1619, all printed at Dublin by Felix Kingston, Deputy Printer to the King's Majestie.

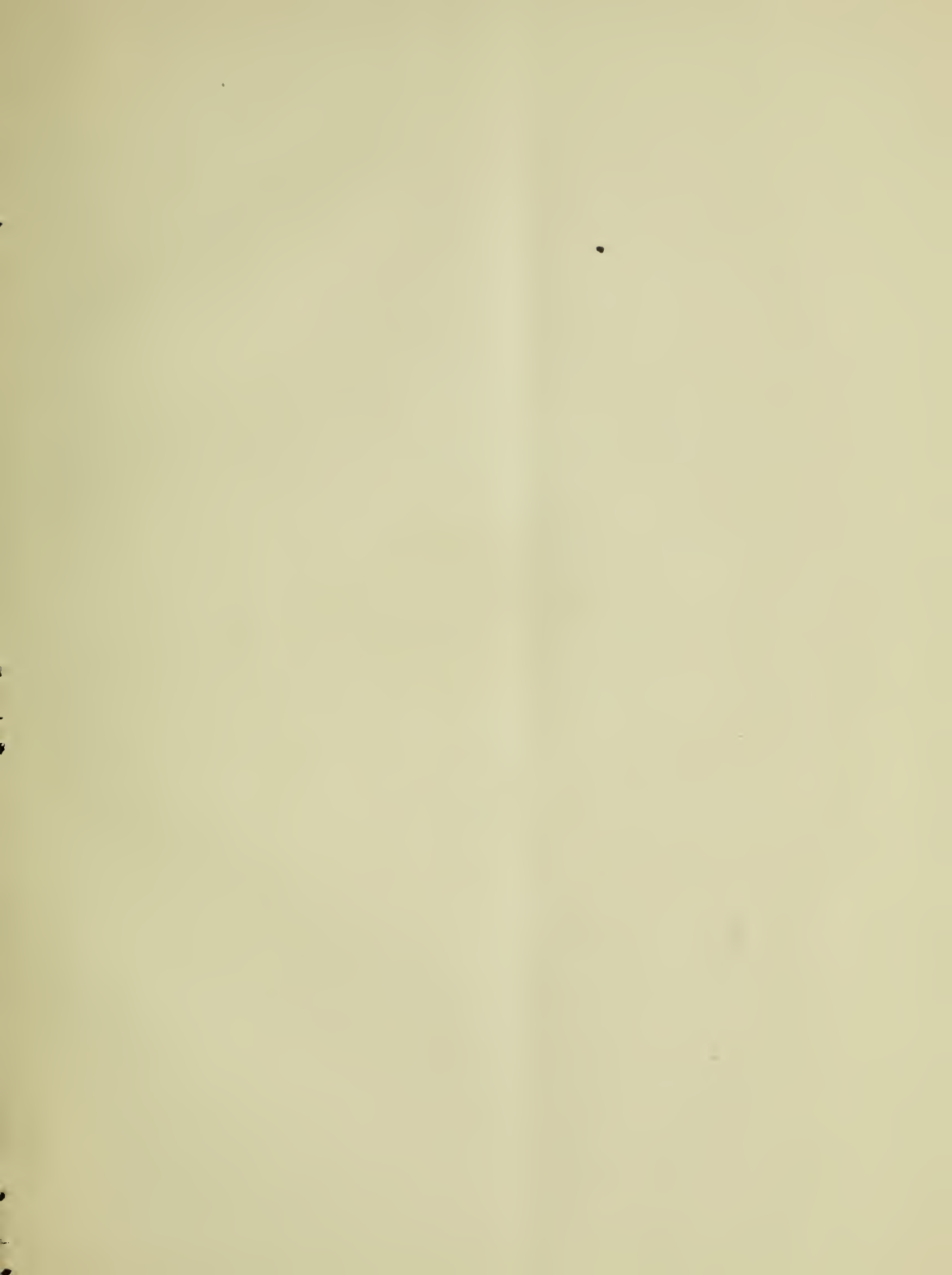
This is the first time I have seen such an imprint, and it would seem to involve Kingston's actual presence in Dublin, of which there had been no previous evidence.

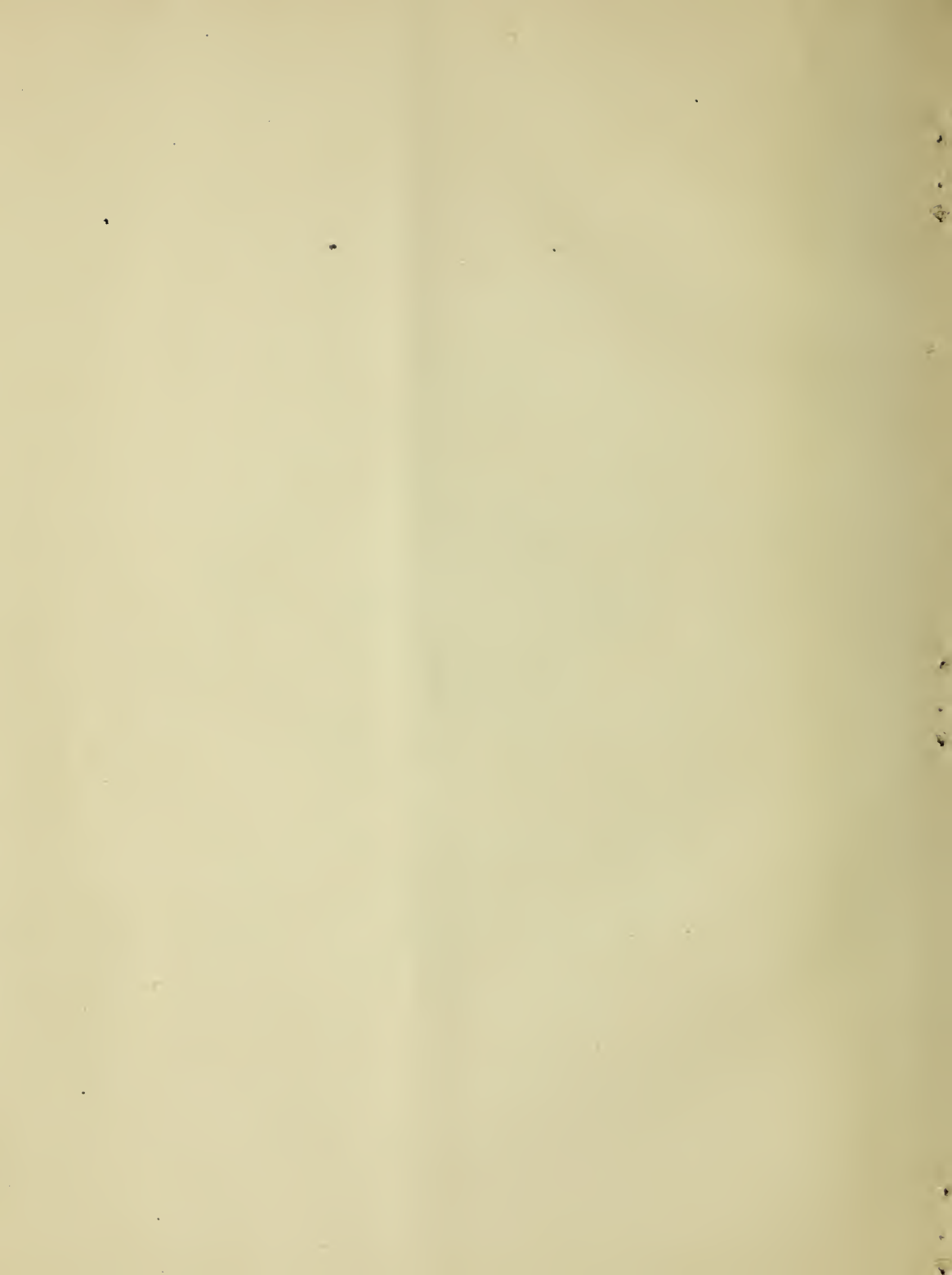
(3.) A Proclamation dated 15th July, 1620, which recites more fully the terms of Franckton's pamphlet. This bears the imprint of the *Company of Stationers*.

(4.) A printed form of Notice by Thos. Downes, "of the Citie of Dublin, stationer." This is similar to the joint Notice above mentioned (1), and is made pursuant to the Proclamation previously stated.

This shows that Downes actually resided in Dublin, of which there had been no previous evidence.







A List of Masques, Pageants, etc. Supplementary to a List of English Plays. By Walter Wilson Greg. *London: Printed, etc., February, 1902 for 1901.* [5s.]

Abstracts from the Wills of English Printers and Stationers, from 1492 to 1650. By Henry R. Plomer. *London: Printed, etc., February, 1903.* [3s.]

ILLUSTRATED MONOGRAPHS.

[*Large 4to. Brown wrappers. Mostly printed at the Chiswick Press.*]

I.—Erhard Ratdolt and his work at Venice. A paper read before the Bibliographical Society, November 20th, 1893, by Gilbert R. Redgrave. *London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society, at the Chiswick Press, April, 1894.*

A four-page Supplement, with an additional illustration, reproducing Ratdolt's Trade-List, on a separate leaf, was issued in 1895.

Reprinted December, 1899. [10s. 6d.]

II.—*Jan van Doesborgh, Printer at Antwerp. An essay in bibliography. By Robert Proctor. *London: Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, December, 1894.* [*£1 4s.] Sold only in sets.

III.—An Iconography of Don Quixote, 1605-1895. By H. S. Ashbee, F.S.A. *London: Printed for the Author, at the University Press, Aberdeen, and issued by the Bibliographical Society, July, 1895.* [*16s.] Sold only in sets.

A four-page list of "Corrections, Additions, Omissions," with a note on the engravings, on a separate leaf, was issued to Members applying for it, in 1898.

IV.—The Early Printers of Spain and Portugal. By Konrad Haebler. *London. Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, March, 1897, for 1896.* [16s.]

V.—The Chevalier Délibéré. By Olivier de la Marche. The illustrations of the edition

of Schiedam reproduced with a preface by F. Lippmann, and a reprint of the text. *London: Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, February, 1898, for 1897.* [10s. 6d.]

VI.—The First Paris Press. An account of the books printed for G. Fichet and J. Heynlin in the Sorbonne, 1470-1472. By A. Claudin. *London: Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, February, 1898, for 1897.* [10s. 6d.]

VII.—Antoine Vêrard. By John Macfarlane. *London: Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, September, 1900, for 1899.* [16s.]

VIII.—The Printing of Greek in the Fifteenth Century. By Robert Proctor. *Printed . . . at the Oxford University Press, December, 1900.* [16s.]

IX.—A Book bound for Mary Queen of Scots, being a description of the binding of a copy of the Geographia of Ptolemy printed at Rome, 1490, with notes of other books bearing Queen Mary's insignia. By George F. Barwick. *London: Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, June, 1901.* [10s. 6d.]

X.—Early Oxford Bindings. By Strickland Gibson. *Printed . . . at the Oxford University Press, January, 1903.* [16s.]

XI.—The Earliest English Music Printing: a description and bibliography of English printed music to the close of the sixteenth century. By Robert Steele. *London: Printed . . . at the Chiswick Press, December, 1903.* [16s.]

XII.—A Chart of Oxford Printing, '1468'-1900. With notes and illustrations. By Falconer Madan. *Oxford University Press, February, 1904.* [10s. 6d.]

XIII.—The Earlier Cambridge Stationers and Bookbinders, and the first Cambridge Printer. By George J. Gray. *Oxford University Press, October, 1904.* [16s.]



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